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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. 15 C. Minimum 2 C.
Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 201

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1965, QAUS 3, 1344, S.H.

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

Committee Studying Cause Of Sarai Fire Starts Inquiries

KABUL, November 24.—The committee inquiring into the cause of the fire in the Ahmad Shah Sarai has begun its investigations in the Ministry of Interior after completing preliminary studies.

The committee which is headed by Abdul Satar Shalezi, the Interior Minister, questioned a number of people in this connection Tuesday afternoon.

The Interior Minister told a Bakhtar reporter that the main issue before the committee at present was to find a suitable market place for the merchants whose shops were burned so that they may continue their business.

Shalezi said preliminary studies show that the cause of the recent fire in Ahmad Shah Sarai should be sought in the light of the previous fire which broke out in the same Sarai two years ago.

The committee has been studying the file on that fire. The file is incomplete but nevertheless it has been useful.

The Interior Minister said after the file is completed we can then compare the result of our investigation and observations on (Contd. on page 3)

First African Dies In Demonstrations Near Bulawayo

SALISBURY, Nov. 24, (Reuter)—An African was shot dead Tuesday when police fired on a crowd stoning a bus in Mpopoma township near Bulawayo. It was the first known fatality in protest demonstrations against the Rhodesian seizure of independence 12 days ago.

Police reported the arrest of more than 50 Africans alleged to have intimidated workers into joining a planned general strike.

Tuesday's shooting followed tension and near rioting by more than 2,000 Africans in the Mpopoma township. Monday night when buses, cars and police-trucks were heavily stoned.

Medicine Control Dept. Established

KABUL, Nov. 24.—A Medicine Control Department has been established in the Institute of Public Health. It will check all the medicines manufactured at the medicine depot.

An official of the Institute of Public Health said the department also controls all medicine imported from abroad.

Only after the department has checked samples of medicines can they be imported for commercial purposes, he said.

The official also said that the department will assist the medicine depot in preparing various kinds of serum and germ-free water for medical purposes.

Import of these serums will be banned once the need can be supplied by the depot here.

One Killed, 2 Injured In Traffic Accident

KABUL, Nov. 24.—One person was killed and two injured when a car bound for Nangarhar skidded off the road and hit a wall in Mahipar gorge on Monday.

The condition of the two injured is reported to be satisfactory.

Italian Prime Minister Congratulates Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 24.—The Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro has congratulated, in a telegram Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Ministry Of Education Plans More Specialised Schools

KABUL, NOVEMBER 24.—The Ministry of Education will encourage the establishment of institutes of specialised education to teach students who fail to pass high school entry examinations vocational skills under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education.

This was decided at a meeting of the Ministry of Education Tuesday presided over by Prime Minister and Education Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Matters relating to the further education of primary and middle school graduates from the capital and the provinces were also discussed at the meeting.

It was decided that a number of brilliant ninth grade graduates should be allowed to enter high schools and vocational schools at the beginning of the new academic year in March. The rest of these graduates should be made available to various ministries running schools of specialised training.

As regards the sixth grade graduates from the provinces it was decided that the top ten graduates should take high school entry examinations and each province should send the best according to their quotas to the capital to enter the boarding schools.

The authority for deciding who should go to boarding schools in the capital has been delegated to the provinces because it saves time and energy previously spent by the students in coming first to Kabul and then, finding out whether or not they can attend a boarding school.

Raising Living Standard Comes First, Yaftali Says

THE Finance Minister, Abdullah Yaftali, has told a Voice of America correspondent in an interview held in Kabul recently that the government will endeavor to develop the country with the help of a planning system.

Recalling Prime Minister Maiwandwal's recent policy speech, Yaftali said the new government will follow the principles of a mixed, guided economy.

Yaftali went on to say that in general planning first priority will be given to raising the stand-

ard of living of the people. "Great efforts will be made to create a prosperous and progressive society", he added.

The Finance Minister said the government will give serious consideration to finding ways of accelerating economic development and bringing about a relative justice in the distribution of national income. Yaftali also said special attention will be paid to increasing food production. Referring to Prime Minister's policy speech once again he said the government's policy is to economise.

"A special effort will be made to keep a balance between long-term projects such as road building and development of energy, and productive projects designed to yield quick results," he emphasised.

Yaftali also said that attempts will be made to increase investment and to curb imports of luxury goods. Priority will be given, he said, to the import of capital goods. Stabilisation of the currency, maintenance and expansion of export markets also figures prominently in Afghanistan's plans, Yaftali added.

The Minister of Finance explained that the government will make a detailed study to determine the existing natural and human resources which can be counted upon during the years of development to come.

The interview was broadcast by the Voice of America recently.

Wilson To Meet U.S. President On World Questions

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 24, (Reuter).—British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, will meet President Johnson on December 17 for talks on a broad range of world questions.

The announcement of the Wilson's trip to the United States follows London reports that he plans to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York in mid-December.

Wilson was to have addressed the assembly earlier this year but the plan was postponed because of the crisis over payments for UN peace force.

(Contd. on page 4)

UN Body Approves Calling World Disarmament Meeting

NEW YORK, November 24, (Tass).—

THE first Committee of the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution Tuesday on convocation of a world disarmament conference.

It approves the proposal for a world disarmament conference to which all countries should be invited, adopted by the second conference of heads of State and government of non-aligned countries in Cairo in October 1964.

The resolution urges, necessary consultations with all countries with the object of setting up a widely representative preparatory committee which would take proper steps for convening a world disarmament conference not later than 1967.

According to DPA the United States has asked that an "exploratory committee" should debate which countries should participate in the preparatory committee. U.S. sources have indicated that China's participation in the exploratory talks might be useful. They voiced doubt, however, that Peking would be willing to do so in the present situation.

Another question is whether France intends to attend a world disarmament conference. France was the only member of the political committee that abstained when the resolution was voted upon.

The French delegation abstained because French President de Gaulle holds the view that disarmament talks cannot lead to positive results because disarmament would be contrary to human nature.

Greek, Argentine Ambassadors Present Their Credentials

KABUL, Nov. 24.—Miltiades Delivanis, Greek Ambassador at the court of Kabul, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Later, accompanied by Attallah Nasser Zia, President of the Protocol Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Ferreira Soaja, Argentine Ambassador at the court of Kabul, presented his credentials at 12 noon Tuesday to His Majesty the King and later laid a wreath at King Nadir Shah's mausoleum.

U Thant Orders Financial Survey Of UNEF

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 24, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General has ordered a new survey of the UN's emergency force in the Middle East in view of its "acute and uncertain financial situation."

He appointed a six-man team which will leave for the Gaza strip where the UN has been supervising a ceasefire between the United Arab Republic and Israel.

Shastri Ready To Meet Ayub In USSR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (Tass). Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Prime Minister speaking Tuesday in the Council of State of India's Parliament in the Foreign Affairs debate, said that he was ready to travel to Tashkent to discuss with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan all the problems pertaining to India-Pakistan relations. The Prime Minister said that he had always been ready for discussion of disputes with President Ayub Khan on condition that the territorial integrity of both countries must be preserved. He also expressed India's willingness to cooperate with the United Nations in the withdrawal of the troops of both sides.

Lal Bahadur Shastri emphasised that India would firmly pursue the policy of non-alignment. Loud applause met the Prime Minister's words on Jawaharlal Nehru's merits in the shaping of this policy.

The government Information Department Tuesday said: "There were disturbances in the Bulawayo African townships Monday night involving incidents of intimidation and stoning but the disturbances began to subside at seven p.m. and by 10 p.m. all townships were reported quiet. Police patrols were active and many arrests were made."

"without delay", an official spokesman said.

"In view of the acute and uncertain financial situation affecting it, the Secretary-General has decided to have a new survey made of that operation with particular reference to its functioning and cost", the spokesman said.

U Thant requested that the investigation team report back to him not later than December 10.

The UN has had difficulties in financing the force because some states have refused to pay their assessments.

The Soviet Union has refused to pay on the grounds that the force was illegally authorised by the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union insisted that Israel, Britain and France, as aggressor states, should be made to pay for the force.

The estimates for the force of about 4,500 men for 1966 are \$18,519,000 according to a recent UN report. This is a reduction of \$392,000 compared with the current year.

About \$8,500,000 of next year's estimates are for reimbursement

to governments for pay and allowances to contingents serving in the force, set up in 1956 following the Suez crisis.

Bhutto Arrives In Moscow For Talks On Kashmir

MOSCOW, Nov. 24, (Reuter).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow Tuesday for talks on Kashmir and other Indo-Pakistan problems.

He said he hoped to have meetings with both Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, and Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. Officials said his first meeting with Gromyko was expected Tuesday afternoon.

Informed sources said Bhutto was likely to discuss Soviet Union's invitation to President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Prime Minister, to meet in Tashkent. The offer was first made in September.



The two new deputy minister of Interior Abdul Wahab Malikyar (left) and Amanullah Mansuri.

KABUL TIMES

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Governor's Role

The people of the country place their highest hopes in the governors and local administrators who implement governmental policies at the grass-roots. Since the Ministry of Interior has announced the appointment of new governors for several provinces it would be appropriate to emphasise the importance of the duties of all governors.

Explaining the policy of his government to the Wolesi Jirga, the Prime Minister said that in selecting members of his cabinet he had been guided by the desire to form a group which would represent the new spirit and ideology of Afghanistan. The new cabinet is composed of young men of talent and experience who can help in speeding up the progress and prosperity of the country, particularly because they are anxious to serve the people with honesty and are free from any political bias.

Similar characteristics should be sought in the new governors. It is true that members of the cabinet are key figures and implementation of the government's policies depends largely on them. But they can get nowhere if their efforts are blocked by men in different parts of the country who do not cooperate with them.

While the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the appointment of governors and is itself in charge of the country's administration, the governors have to deal with all aspects of the social, economic and political life of the people. Not only should they represent the young and educated sections of society but they should also be able to deal with the people in such a way to make them feel that the government is their own.

The Prime Minister has said that his government will function as a servant of the people. The role of governors is vital if this concept is to be translated into reality. The governors have to see that the local administrators are responsive to the people's needs and are helpful to them. These administrators should try to familiarise the people with the idea that changes making for social progress and evolution can be effective and meaningful only if they themselves are in-

FOOD OUTLOOK ALARMING, SEN SAYS

The world food outlook is alarming, with the prospect of serious famine in some heavily populated areas during the next five to ten years, B.R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), warned on Monday.

For nearly seven years there has been no appreciable increase in food production per head of world population. In the Far East and Latin America, production per head is less than it was 25 ago.

Sen, was making his keynote policy speech to the 79-nation conference of FAO in Rome. In the presence of many Ministers of Agriculture this conference meets every two years to plan the fight against world hunger.

He said scientific techniques held out "glittering prospects" of abundance in the future, but the real problem was whether food production in the developing countries could be increased fast enough to meet needs two decades ahead.

"Heroic efforts will be necessary on the part of the developing countries," Sen said. "This is no time for fatigue either in thought or action."

The world today had no frontiers. "We cannot see one part of humanity disintegrate in starvation and death without the rest of us being deeply involved."

Mankind had always dreamt of a world community. "We are one now without being quite conscious of it. Let us together face the future."

Sen warned that up to half the world's population suffers from

hunger or mal nutrition and the number is growing.

"To avoid any serious breakdown," he appealed for a four per cent yearly increase in food production over the next few years, against the world's two and a half per cent annual population increase.

Crash programmes of industrialisation, he said, failed to secure economic growth unless based on a parallel development in agriculture.

Sen listed the obstacles to greater food production by developing countries. Among them were lack of real incentives, instability of farm prices, crippling interest rates for farm credit, insecure tenure, lack of trained staff, and illiteracy.

Turning to commodities, Sen said "the recent international negotiations on sugar and the attempts to renew negotiations on cocoa have indicated that developing export countries are no longer satisfied with arrangements for stabilisation at minimum prices."

"These countries sought stability at remunerative levels so as to plan their economic development. In some cases, commodity arrangements might have to be supplemented by financial compensation."

International aid had been stagnating. At the same time, the burden of debt on developing countries was becoming heavier.

"It now represents over 15 per cent of the national income of these countries, and the service of public debt represents over 12 per cent of exports," he stated. The failure of the international

payments mechanism, leading to increased inflexibility in monetary and economic policy, had had severe repercussions on developing countries. The discussions going on about international liquidity were of interest not merely to a handful of industrialised countries but had worldwide implications.

There was a particularly important need to "enlarge the discussion at a truly international level." It might be possible to combine a solution of the international liquidity problem with stabilising receipts of primary producing countries.

Any new mechanism, Sen said, must be flexible and "not wedded to crippling orthodoxies."

In a "radical change" in the world of agricultural surplus situation in the last two years, there were less surpluses in the United States and Canada, while the long-term possibility existed of Western Europe producing surpluses.

Among ways of dealing with the problem, Sen noted an Argentine proposal for a world food fund to buy surpluses of developing exporting countries which became burdensome to them, for the needs of other developing countries.

Work was now under way, Sen stated, on the indicative world plan for agricultural development, which was discussed at the world food congress in 1963.

This plan, which would provide a framework for concerted individual policies, would look ahead to 1985, with 1975 as an intermediate date.

In a letter in the same issue of *Amis Radio Afghanistan* answered some of the questions raised by Entezar in an article in the paper some time ago.

Referring to the campaign against illiteracy Entezar suggested that Radio Afghanistan's broadcasts of news and features should be in the people's language, which should be simple and colloquial. Radio Afghanistan in reply said that news should be broadcast in such a way that people understand it but this does not mean that it should be broadcast in a colloquial language.

There are two reasons for this. First, the radio has the responsibility of raising the standard of the language. Secondly, even if there were possibilities of broadcasting news in a colloquial language, it would be difficult to decide which type of spoken language should be used.

Take Dari, for instance, said the letter. It is spoken in one part of the country in one way and in another part in a different way. The radio, of course, is trying hard to make it of simple language in its broadcasts.

Referring to Entezar's second suggestion the letter said that the radio has taken note of it and will try to organise literacy courses for its listeners. But unless inexpensive radio transistors are provided for the farmers and masses of the illiterate people, such courses will not be of help.

The letter added that the radio has in view two new programmes. One is called "Education Through Radio" and the other "Farmers' Sufficiency time will be allotted for these programmes. But until the 10 kw medium-wave transmitter is in operation it will not be possible to start these programmes.

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an editorial on cattle tax. Because of the limited income of the state, said the paper, development work is limited. One of the important sources of income for the state is cattle tax. The Wolesi Jirga has recently appointed a committee to study this subject.

According to a law passed in 1933, a committee is appointed to take a census of cattle, and the tax is based on this census. But unfortunately the situation is different. The committee does not go to the villages to count the cattle. The tax is charged on the basis of registrations made

Consider the officials' needs placing cars at their disposal is justified. It is however known that sometimes official cars are misused, regulations should be drafted to prevent such misuse. But officials whose work requires them to be mobile should have the free use of official cars.

The paper expressed the hope that those in charge of city buses should see that officials do not have to waste time waiting for buses.

Criticising the proposal made by *Ishtar* in one of its editorials a few days ago, the paper said that the government cannot import cars for sale to officials on an installment basis. This, said *Amis*, is neither possible nor feasible. Why should a civil servant use his own personal car for official work?

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PRESS

In an editorial on officials' cars yesterday's *Amis* referred to the committee appointed by the Wolesi Jirga to enquire into the use of cars by officials and said that representatives of different ministries have been appearing before it to answer questions. Perhaps the Wolesi Jirga has taken interest in the issue in order to save the state a lot of extra expenditure.

A car today, said the paper, is not a luxury. Mobility is necessary to prevent delays in official work. In our country where public transport is neither regular nor comfortable, independent transport facilities are essential.

Considering the officials' needs placing cars at their disposal is justified. It is however known that sometimes official cars are misused, regulations should be drafted to prevent such misuse. But officials whose work requires them to be mobile should have the free use of official cars.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Ardu Programme:
8:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0830

Herat-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1600

New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800

Kabul-Mazar-Herat
Departure-0900

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845

Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

T M A
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

Arrival-1650
Khost-Kabul

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1030

Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830

INDIAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1210

Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1300

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20158-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24272
New Clinic	20045
D'Afghanistan Bank	22082
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	20783
	20582
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22338
Afghan Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992

95 P.C. TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED HERE

The Ministry of Education has succeeded in publishing locally 95 per cent of the available text books. According to Sami Mahdosh, Director of the Department for provision of text books and other teaching materials at the Ministry of Education, by the end of the next year all text books will be printed here.

The Department has also prepared and published a catalogue of all the books published by the Ministry of Education during the last 14 years.

In 1952 the Department compiled 13 different kinds of books in Paktu and Dari.

From 1955 to 1964, 95 newbooks were compiled by the Department. When the Department is approached for the preparation of a text book for a class, the curriculum of the subject is reviewed and the Department looks for authors, compiler, or translator. A special regulation specifies the qualifications which such persons should have.

After the book is compiled and submitted to the department, it is checked from the point of view of quality, and also whether it will serve the planned purpose of the course. In addition, it will be checked whether all the details of the curriculum are incorporated in it. A commission consisting of a number of university professors, and senior teachers of the schools is entrusted with the task of evaluating the books.

After the book is approved by this commission, the Department authorises its printing.

In regard to the teachers' reactions to the new books published by the Ministry of Education, Mahdosh said, no complaints expressing dissatisfaction with these books have been received. "However, we do get some unfavourable comments on some of the text books in use in schools. These books were mostly published and distributed before the Ministry embarked on revising the textbooks, and they are going to be replaced by new books anyway," he said.

The programme for the revision of all the text books in use in the schools was devised with the collaboration of the Departments for Secondary and Primary Education of the Ministry and senior teachers from all over the country.

In regard to distribution of books, an official of the Department said apart from the fact that books are distributed free of charge to pupils of all schools, the Ministry of Education has always had a shop to sell textbooks to interested persons. Also, to help more people buy books more easily the Ministry has authorised the Education Press to print a number of books, over and above the number ordered by the ministry.

Referring to the price of books he said, unfortunately it cannot be standardised as the cost of producing them changes. The subject covered in the book also affects the price. The department, recently has drafted a new set up of regulations in regard to payment for writing and translating text books for the Ministry of Education. The draft was approved by the Ministry of Education and it is now in force.

The previous regulations were out-of-date since the conditions in the country have changed greatly since they were endorsed.

"Under the old regulations authors only received meagre compensations for their work, and it was not always easy to find someone of adequate ability and calibre who was prepared to work for the Department," he said.

The number of days lost through industrial disputes in Britain in 1964, the ILO statistics show, was only 170 per thousand workers employed. The average for 18 industrial countries, including Britain and eleven other countries in Europe, was 339. Britain had the seventh best record of all the 18 countries.

Countries with a higher proportion of days lost per thousand workers than Britain in 1964 included Ireland with 1,580 days (the highest rate), Italy with 1,270 days, the United States with 850 days, Canada with 570 days, and Australia with 460 days.

When compared with the other industrial countries' experience over the ten years, 1955-64, Britain's rate, though higher than in 1964, was still better than the average. The average number of days lost annually in Britain in 1955-64, through industrial disputes was 224, but the annual average for the 18 countries was 366. Britain had the sixth best record over the whole decade.

Countries with a higher annual average rate of loss than Britain over the ten years 1955-64 included the United States, with 1,044 days (the highest rate), Italy with 875 days, Canada with 597 days, Denmark with 509 days, Belgium with 498 days, and Ireland with 495.

No Effect On Prices Despite Fire In Sarai

After Sarai Ahmad Shahi, a major wholesale market in Kabul, burned down the price of a large number of consumer goods were expected to soar higher.

Prices did rise but not for the goods which were stored in that Sarai.

Suit length and heavy woolen materials used for making coats are now from 50 to 80 afghanis higher than one month ago. Perhaps the weather, and the rush to purchase these goods is to blame. If the weather is to be blamed then by the end of winter prices will become normal again.

However it is not clear why the prices of green and black tea are now unstable. Rubber boots and shoes are now more expensive. On sunny days, people do not remember to prepare for the winter, and boots are sold cheaper than on cloudy and rainy days when more want to buy them.

Johnson To Meet Erhard In December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, (Tass)—The White House Press Secretary Moyers said Monday in Johnson City where President Johnson is resting after his operation, that the President would meet Chancellor Erhard of the Federal Republic of Germany on December 2 or 3, that is a day earlier than planned.

The White House Press Secretary said that the agenda of the meeting had not yet been settled.

Col. M. Gul Bahar President of Ariana Afghan Airlines (middle) seen on arrival at Karachi Airport from Lahore on November 16, with Air Marshal Asghar Khan, President, PIAC and Dr. S. Ghauzy, First Secretary, Afghan Embassy in Karachi (right).

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Kenyan Minister Asks For Sense Of Mission In FAO

ROME, Nov. 24. (Reuter).—Kenya's Agriculture Minister, Bruce McKenzie Tuesday called for a more vigorous sense of mission in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

McKenzie told the FAO's plenary conference here that there were many things wrong with the organisation. Its present performance was both inadequate

and unreal.

He said in many cases experts sent by the FAO to developing countries were of poor professional standard—some were too old and frail for their work, others "have been born idle".

The Kenyan Minister said the FAO should decentralise from its headquarters in Rome and send more of its executives out into the world to see for them-

ves the brutality of what was happening on the ground.

He said the FAO was a magnificent conception which should and could be the springboard of hope but it must be invested with a new, "a more determined, a more vigorous sense of mission and a more immediate sense of purpose".



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cost only
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how comfortable
& relaxing ...
refreshments
excellent!



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it took 2 days
& I wasted not
only my time
but also
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still buzzing!



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Ho Chi Minh Repeats Four Conditions For Vietnam Talks

HANOI, NOVEMBER 24, (Hsinhua).—

HO Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam, reiterated the four-point stand of the North Vietnamese government on the settlement of the Vietnam question in a letter of reply to Prof. Linus Pauling of the U.S.

President Ho Chi Minh writes that the U.S. imperialists have brazenly trampled underfoot the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, plotting to turn South Vietnam into a new-type colony and military base of the U.S., with a view to dominating Southeast Asia preparing for a new World War.

The letter stresses: "having suffered heavy defeats in their 'special war', the U.S. imperialists have, in addition to the existing 600,000 puppet troops, brought into South Vietnam 200,000 U.S. and satellite troops, in order to expand their war of aggression. This constitutes a grave threat to the security of the peoples of Southeast Asia

and to world peace."

The letter recalls that for several months, while frantically intensifying and expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. government has been clamouring that it does not intend to expand the war and is ready to negotiate.

"The peoples of the world, including the American people, have come to realise more and more clearly that this is not deceitful talk on the part of the U.S. rulers, whose policy is to negotiate from a position of strength, to perpetrate ever more horrible massacres and cause ever greater devastation, in order to compel the Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and give up their legitimate aspirations," it continued.

"U.S. aggression," says Ho Chi Minh, "is the sole root and direct cause of the serious situation prevailing at present in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. Consequently, it is our view that the most correct way to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem is the one expounded in the March 22, 1965 statement of the South Vietnam national front for liberation, the only authentic representative of the people of South Vietnam, and in the four-point stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

WILSON-JOHNSON

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Topics to be discussed will probably include British North Atlantic policy in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Rhodesia, Vietnam, U.S.-British-Soviet relations and the proposed non-proliferation nuclear treaty.

It will be the first meeting between the two leaders since December 1964.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Italian French film **MACISTE ALLA CORTE DEL GRANKHAN** with Farsi translation.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Italian French film **MACISTE ALLA CORTE DEL GRANKHAN** with Farsi translation.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film **ALADIN LAILA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film **HONGKONG**.

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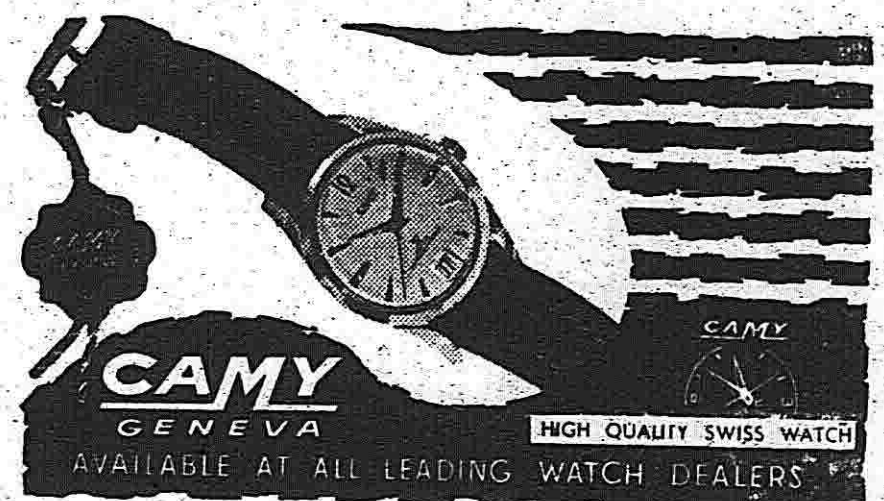
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